

Final Report

To

The Shambala Connection

**Potable Running Water System
for**

Zhuwo ཇུ་འོ་ཁ་ Tibetan Village

Rindzin Tarshin རིག་འཛིན་མཐར་ཁྱེན།

**Student, Qinghai Normal University
Project Manager**

Raoji ར་འཇུག་

**Village Leader
Project Manager**

What? Clean tap water to Tibetan villagers in Zhuwo Village

Who? 512 villagers + 256 students.

Cost? 86,539.90RMB = TSC contribution; 1,095.00RMB = local contribution

Photographs



Sonozho བསོད་ནམས་སྒྲེལ and her sons have a convenient source of clean tap water, thanks to The Shambala Connection.



Beimalhamo བད་མ་ལྷ་མོ waters her apple trees.



Kaiyo མཁའ་ལྷ་གཡང་། has a plentiful supply of running water.



Villagers with the water-design experts.



Dorji Caireng རྡོ་རྗེ་ཆེ་རིང་། digs a ditch to his home.



Lozong Wandei ལོ་བཟང་དབང་ལྷན། (b. 1990) digs a ditch.



Renzin Yongso རིག་འཛིན་གཡང་མཚོ་ digs the ditch.



Village women dig the ditch.



Ditches in the village



The township and village leaders supervise villagers digging ditches.



Purchased cement is loaded on the truck.



Villagers load the truck with bags of cement.



Villagers unload cement in the village.



Pipe in the village.



The water-design expert gives instructions on pipe placement.



Villagers place pipes.



The project water source.



Students fetch water.



Lozo Zaiba ལོ་བཟང་བཟོན་པ་ washes clothes



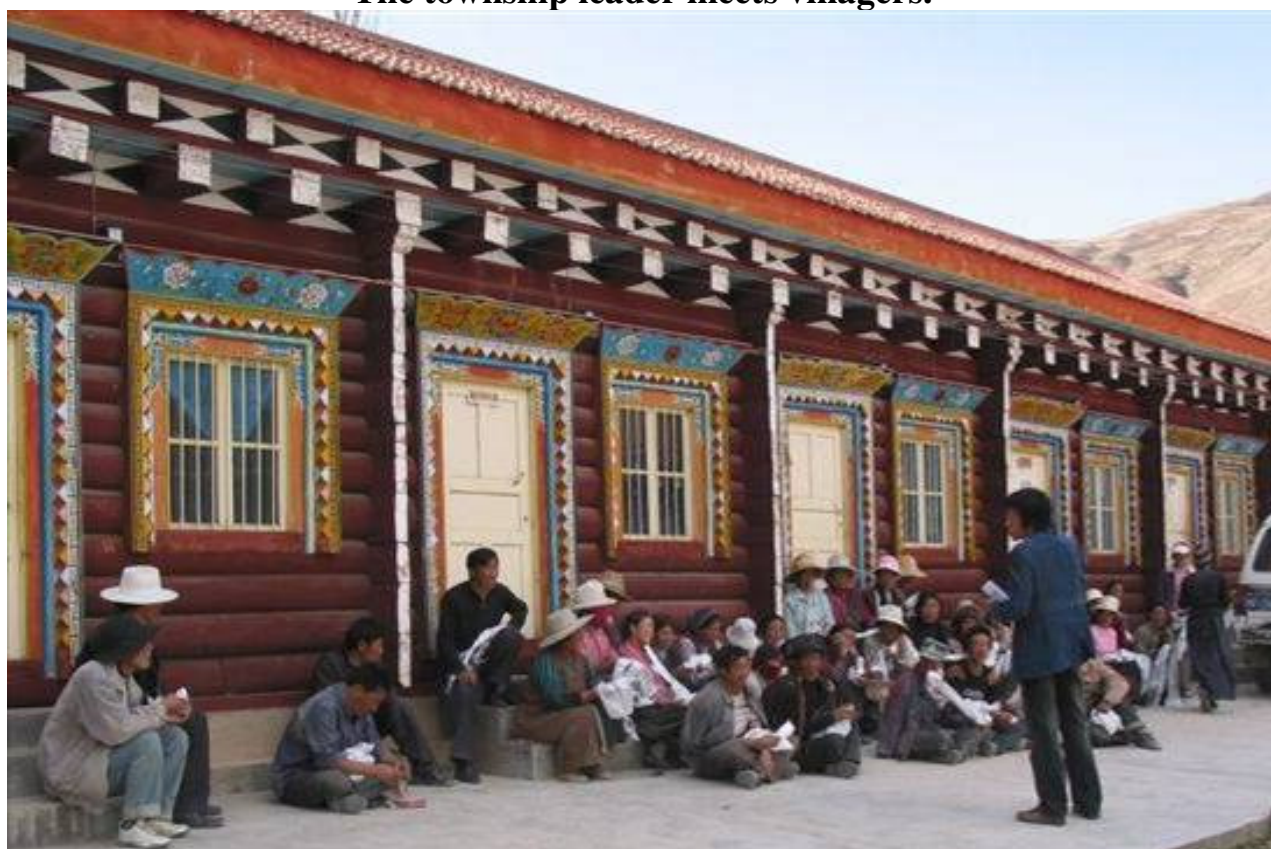
A protected tap and water box.



Raoji, village leader, meets with villagers



The township leader meets villagers.



Rindzin Tarshin meets Zhuwo Tibetan villagers.

Project Summary

Project title: Potable Water Project for Zhuwo Village

Project goals:

This project has several goals:

- 1 To increase female school enrolment and lower the female illiteracy rate.
- 2 To enable women to spend more time on more highly valued activities and thereby begin to change gender conceptions.
- 3 To encourage better village health.

Location of project: Zhuwo Village is located in the northern part of Zhanggo བྱ་ཁོ་རྫོང་ (Luhuo 炉霍) County, which is in northern Ganzi རྒྱལ་ཁོངས་ཐོན་ལས་རྒྱུ་ལྷན་ཁག་ (甘孜) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan སེ་ཁྲོན་ (四川) Province, the People's Republic of China. Zhuwo Village is 50 km from Luhuo County Town.

Total beneficiaries: 768 people (512 villagers and 256 students)
(Two wealthy families from Zhuwo village are soon moving to the county town and thus do not need water taps, consequently 73 families (512 people) will benefit from this water system.

Implementation organization/individual: Rindzin Tarshin; Raoji, the village leader (who helped manage village labor, organized village meetings, and supervised the water system design experts); Lozong Zaiba ལོ་བཟང་འཕྲུལ་པ་ (Rindzin Tarshin's father), who helped take photos for this final report, and who also supervised village workers).

Contact Group: Rindzin Tarshin, a university student; Raoji, the village leader.

Funds received: Source, Amount, and Date Received

The Shambala Connection gave 11,577USD on April 24, 2007. The exchange rate at that time was 1USD=7.7049RMB. Total sum received = 89,200RMB.

Details of project activities

Originally planned project activities:

1. Discuss with the village leader and villagers to discuss if the project was needed and what benefits would ensue from the project.
2. With the village leader's help, Rindzin Tarshin would meet with villagers about how to sustain the water system and together devise rules about project implementation.
3. Invite water experts to measure the ditches, the distances from the water source to the village, and between each household.
4. Determine where to buy materials and their prices as described by the Water Conservancy Company (Bureau) in Luhuo County.
5. Write the project proposal.
6. Send the proposal.
7. Receive funding
8. Rindzin Tarshin will go to his home to implement the project (12 days).
9. Meet with villagers to plan labor division and explain the funding source.
10. Go with the township leader to purchase materials from the Water Conservancy Company (Bureau) in Luhuo County, and transport the materials to Zhuwo Village.
11. Villagers start digging ditches and dig holes for the water boxes.

12. With instruction from the water experts, construct the water boxes.
13. With water experts' help, villagers place the main pipes from the water source to the village.
14. Villagers place pipes separately from the main pipe to each household under the water experts' instructions.
15. Photos taken. The project manager will explain to villagers the importance of using the water system well.
16. Interview the villagers (male and female; doctors, and students).
17. Write the final report.
18. Submit the final report with pictures and receipts.

Activities realized in the framework of the project:

1. Proposal sent April 2007.
2. Funds received April 2007.
3. Rindzin Tarshin went home to meet the village leader and met with all the villagers about project implementation (May 2007).
4. Villagers dug the ditches (May 2007).
5. Materials purchased and transported to the village May 2007.
6. Villagers unloaded materials May 2007.
7. With water design experts, villagers built the water boxes (May 2007).
8. Villagers, with guidance from the water design experts, placed the main water pipes in the ditches (June 2007) and each household placed water pipes from the main pipe to each home (June 2007).
9. Water was brought to each household (June 2007).
10. Photos were taken and receipts were collected (June 2007).
11. The final report was written and submitted, including photos and receipts (September 2007).

Delays, Difficulties, and Lessons Learned

Delays

I did not have to delay the project date. I mentioned in the proposal that I planned to start the project in May. I received the funds at the end of April and on the 26th, I set off on to my home to implement the project. The villagers were ready to start because they wanted to leave the village to collect herbs as soon as the project was finished.

Difficulties

The first difficulty I encountered was with my father. During the winter holidays I go home to spend Losar (Tibetan New Year) with my family. In the past, whenever I went home villagers complained about not having a clean and convenient source of water and would suggest that I assist them in obtaining funding for a new water system. I talked to my father, and told him that I wanted to try to raise funds for the villagers to have a new water system. He said: "Don't try to do something which you are not capable of. If you fail, people will wave their fingers in midair and laugh at you." Obviously he was not confident about my abilities, and of course he was concerned about me and my reputation in the village. However, I was confident enough and, after I insisted, he said: "Before you talk to the villagers and the village leader, I will pray to the local deities for good luck." When I talked to the village leader and to the villagers, they were very happy to hear that I would try to raise funds for a new water system for our village. Therefore the problem regarding my father's confidence in me was solved by my self-determination.

The second difficulty I encountered occurred when I received the funds and went home to implement the project. We contacted some private companies to purchase the materials, because purchasing the materials from private companies is relatively cheaper. This made the government unhappy. Immediately they said, "We won't send any water system design experts to help you set up the water system. In the future we will surely not send any water experts to your village to make amendments for the water system if problems arise."

In each county the government has its own water conservancy bureau or company, and they employ most water system design experts, therefore it is difficult to find independent water experts. We were therefore obliged to consult the government company in Luhuo County. When the village leader and I first approached them about prices for the materials, and sending their experts, they tried to charge us an

incredibly high price. Luckily my father has a good relationship with the township leader, and the township leader has a good connection with one of the high officials in the government company. We asked the township leader to go with us to negotiate with the company, and with his help we secured a good price for the materials, along with a quality guarantee for four years. After this encounter, we had no further difficulties with any managing bodies.

The third difficulty I encountered was that some of my relatives approached me and said: “Rindzin, I want to have two water taps; one in the kitchen and one in the garden.”

I replied: “If all other families in our village could have two, then you will also have two. If they don’t, then you won’t either. I promised my donor and my teacher that I would implement this project fairly. I don’t want to create any injustice by doing this project, so don’t tell me you want more.” Later, they did not request more favors.

Lessons learned

1. You should have confidence in yourself or you will never reach your goals. When I first tried to do the project, my father did not have much confidence in me, and if I had listened to him at that time, the project would never have been done. Now I am very confident that this project is very successful as we all had hoped.
2. Secondly, I realized the importance of having broad social connections. When we first approached the government company to purchase the materials, they gave us a very high quote. If my father had not known the township leader, we would have had to purchase the materials at an inflated price.
3. This is the first project in Zhuwo Village funded by a foreign organization therefore, it was very important to explain everything clearly to the villagers, e.g., I explained where the funds came from, how we should care for the water system, and the responsibilities that the villagers and I had during project implementation and in maintaining the water system. With clear communication continuing, I am confident that the project will be sustainable far into the future.

Interviews

Er’go ཨིར་གོ (b. 1946) lives alone. When he was in his thirties he got very sick and, afterwards, he has not been able to do hard work. Due to his terrible sickness, he was not able to move out to the clean spring and get clean water. He has three brothers; each has their own family to care for. Er’go established his own little household. He has only two small rooms in which to live – a kitchen and a bedroom. He has no livestock to take care of, and all the food and clothes he has were given to him by his relatives. Before the new water system was constructed in the village, all the water he needed was either fetched by villagers or by him. After the clean water was tapped to each household, he no longer needed to spend hours to fetch a bucket of water or to rely on the villagers. He said: “Before we had this water system in our village, to fetch a small bucket of water took me almost two hours. I was quite embarrassed to ask younger villagers to do it for me. After our donor’s assistance, clean and potable water is now at each household, which has made my life much easier. Now whenever I need water, I can get it in a few minutes. So I want to say thank you very much to our donor for helping us, and I hope in the future the donor will do more relevant projects in villages such as ours.”

Nga’chos Tsho’s འག་ཅོས་ཅུ་ཤོ (b. 1952) husband was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment 3 years ago. She has her mother-in-law to take care of, who is in her seventies. She has three children - two daughters and one son. Her oldest daughter (also the oldest child) married a man from another village when she was 19, and her other two children are attending school in the local Tibetan middle school. After her husband was imprisoned, her life became exceptionally difficult. The only way for her to generate more cash income is collecting herbs during the summer or collecting donations from her family’s closest relatives or friends, but these donations are not much. Nga’chos Tsho said: “Before we had this reliable and potable water system, I would need to spend at least one and a half hours to fetch water for the family before I went to work. My mother (the mother-in-law) is no longer able to carry two big buckets. If I didn’t do it, when my children returned from school for lunch, they would need to go fetch water for themselves and be late for school. In order to earn more money, from time to time I

kept my daughter at home from school to help me to do family chores - mostly fetching water for my family. Thus my daughter learns much less than my son does. After we had this new water system, thanks to our donor's great generosity and assistance, our life has become easier. Now getting two buckets of water only requires a few minutes, and my daughter can continually attend school. On the behalf of all the villagers, I want to say thank you very much to our donor, and we will pray for you all the time."

After interviewing Nga'chos Tshos, we also interviewed the mother-in-law. She said: "First I want to say thank you very much to our donor and our project manager Rindzin Tarshin. As an old lady I cannot do very much to show my gratitude, but I will pray for you for the rest of my life. Before we had this new water system, my daughter's (daughter-in-law) life was very difficult, so I have been yearning to do something for her. Because of my age I really could not do anything, even fetching water. After we have this water system, I found some things that I could do for the family, which could lessen my daughter's (daughter-in-law's) burden. Now my granddaughter also can continually go to school. In the future I wish our donor will do more projects in my village and in other needy villages."

Tsering Lhamo ཚེ་རིང་ལྷ་མོ་ (b. 1992) attends the junior middle school in Zhuwo Village. She is one of the top students in her class. This year was her first year in the school. She is from a village 30 km away from Zhuwo Village and must board at the school. When we interviewed her she said: "This is my first year in this school, and also my first year to be in this village. When I first came here, our biggest problem was water - we did not have clean water to drink. All the students at this school need to board and we usually lacked enough clean water for both students and teachers. Everyday the school organized around ten students to fetch water for the school. Most times it was eight girls, accompanied by two or three boys. Usually those students needed to go twice - once in the morning and once in the afternoon. It took at least 50 minutes to complete the task one time. They spent almost two hours fetching water for the school. I also went to fetch water several times. Whenever my turn was coming closer, I was anxious, because I would be spending two hours away from my study time or rest time. It was especially difficult when it exam time neared. If we didn't go, then all the students and teachers wouldn't have water to drink."

Every night I prayed for a better water system for the school and the village, because I saw most village families keeping their daughters at home to fetch water. I really had been yearning to have a potable water system for the school, so that students would no longer need to go a long distance to fetch water. Thanks to our donor's great assistance, we have a potable water system in the school and the village. I really appreciate our donor's great support for us and our project manager Rindzin Tarshin's hard work and his spending valuable time on the project. In the future if I have a chance to attend college, I would like to be like him and do projects for needy people in impoverished villages."

Dzam'kar འཛམ་ཀར་དཀར་ (b. 1950), a patient at the local clinic who comes from another village, had six children - five sons and one daughter. Her oldest son was killed in a car accident and the other four sons do not attend school. Two of the four sons just married out, and the two youngest ones stay at home and do not currently attend school. Her daughter is a nun. Her husband is over sixty, so he cannot work very much to generate cash income. After their son's death, their family held various religious rituals and Dzam'kar (the mother) then contracted a serious disease. Due to their family's poor financial condition, they could not afford to send Dzam'kar to big hospitals therefore, she constantly visits the local clinic. When she was interviewed, she said: "Although I am not from this village, I would like to say thank you very much to the donor for the water project in Zhuwo Village. I am delighted to see that people in this village are happy to have a new water system, which I am sure they had been wanting for years. Secondly, I am a sick old lady from a poor village. Before this clean water was piped into the village, whenever I came to this clinic to see the doctor, they were either away fetching clean water or they were complaining about not having enough water to sanitize the instruments properly, so from time to time I needed to wait for almost an hour until they fetched enough clean water. As a patient, I know that it is very important to receive treatment on time, but in order to have clean instruments we had no option but to wait. Since this new water system was established, I can receive proper treatment on time with clean instruments. On behalf of all the sick people like me coming to this clinic, once again I would like to

say thank you very much to the donor and our project manager, and I truly hope that you will do more projects like this in more villages.”

Letter of Appreciation

བཀའ་དྲིན་སྒྲིན་མེད་པའི་སྒྱུན་བདག་གི་སྐུ་བློ་བུ།

གུས་འབུལ།

ཐོག་མར་ངས་ཕྱི་ལོ་འཇུག་གིས་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དོན་ལྟེན་ལྟེན་པ་ལ་ལྷག་བསམ་ནས་པར་དག་པའི་སྒྲིན་བཀའ་བློ་ཆེ་ལྟོང་། འདི་ལྟ་
བའི་སྒྲིན་ཆེན་གྱི་བྱ་གཞག་ང་ཚོ་ལ་མཆོད་ན་ཐེངས་དང་པོ་ཡིན་ལ། ང་ཚོའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་མཆོད་ན་མི་གོ་ཆོད་ཡང་ན་སྤྱད་པོ་ནི་དགོན་ལ། དེ
འི་ཕྱིར་འདི་ལྟ་བའི་བྱ་གཞག་ཆེན་པོ་སྤྲོད་མཁན་བྱུང་མ་ཆུང་ལ། བྱོན་ནས་པའི་གཞུང་མེད་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་སྐྱོད་འོག་ཏུ་ང་ཚོའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་འཇུག་ལ
ཆུ་འདྲེན་ནས་ང་ཚོའི་འཆོ་བ་ལས་རྩེ་ལོགས་དང་སྤྲོད་པའི་བའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་འཇུག་ཏུ་མ་གཞི་དཔུ་སྒྲིན་སྒྲིན་གྱི་ཡོང་འབབ་དགོན་པའི་ང་ཚོའི
ཕྱི་ལོ་མཆོད་ན། དཔུར་སྒྲིན་གསུམ་གྱི་རིང་ལ་ཏུར་བཅོན་བྱེད་ནས་སྒྲིན་ཆུ་འཐུ་བའི་ལམ་ནས་ཡོང་འབབ་བསྐྱུད་བཅུ་གཏོགས་གཞན་ཐ
བས་ལམ་གང་ཡང་མེད། ང་ཚོ་ཕྱི་ལོ་མཆོད་ནས་འདི་འདྲའི་ཆུ་འདྲེན་བྱ་གཞག་སྤྲོད་དགོས་ན་ངོ་མ་དེ་ནི་གནས་ལ་སྐྱེས་བཅུ་གསུམ་ནས་ག
ནས་ལ་འགྲོ་བ་བཞིན་ཏུ་དཀའ།

དེ་ལྟར་ང་ཚོའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་ཆུ་མ་འདྲེན་གོང་ཏུ། ཆུ་གཙང་མ་འཐུང་ཆེད་ཏུ་མ་མཐུང་ཡང་ཉིན་རེ་ལ་ཏུས་ཆོད་གཉིས་གསུམ་ཙམ་བཀོ
ལ་ནས་ཆུ་ལེན་ཏུ་འགྲོ་དགོས་ལ། ཉིན་ལྷོ་ཏུ་ཆུ་ལེན་ཆུ་དེ་ནི་པལ་ཆེར་བྱུང་མེད་ཆོད་བྱ་བ་ཡིན་ལ། དེ་མ་ཟད་ང་ཚོས་ལྷུ་མ་ར་ཏུ་ཆོད་མ་སོ
གས་བཏབ་འདྲིན་ན་ཡང་ཆུ་དགོན་པའི་སྒྱུན་གྱིས་ངོ་མ་དཀའ་ཆོས་ཆེན་པོ་རེད། དེ་ལྟར་སྒྲིན་གྱི་ཡོང་འབབ་དགོན་པའི་སྒྱུན་གྱིས་ཆོད་
བའི་ལག་ནས་ཆོད་མ་ཉི་ལྟ་པོ་དེ་ལས་ཀྱང་དཀའ་བ་རེད། ཆུ་ལེན་ཆུ་དེ་ནི་ཉིན་ལྷོ་ཏུ་བྱ་བ་ཉག་གཅིག་ཡིན་ལ། དེའི་ཕྱིར་བྱིས་ནང་གི་ཨ་
མ་དང་བྱུང་མེད་ཆེ་བ་ནས་སྒྱིན་བྱ་བ་གལ་ཆེན་ལ་བཀག་འགོག་མི་བྱེད་པའི་ཆེད་ཏུ་བྱིས་ཆང་མི་ཉུང་བ་ཞིག་གིས་རང་གི་བུ་མ་སྤྲོད་ཀྱི་
ཏུ་མི་གཏོང་བ་ཡང་ན་སྤྲོད་ཀྱི་ནས་ཕྱིར་འཐེན་པ་སྒྲིན་བྱེད། དེའི་ཕྱིར་ན་ཆུང་ཆོད་སྤྲོད་གསུམ་ཆུ་ལ་བཀག་འགོག་ཆེན་པོ་བྱེད་པ་རེད།
། ཐེངས་འདིའི་ཆུ་འདྲེན་གྱི་བྱ་གཞག་འདི་ཡིས་ང་ཚོའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་མཆོད་ན་ཐོག་མའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་མཆོད་ནས་ཡོང་འབབ་པའི་མི་ནམ
ས་ལ་ཡང་མཆོད་པོ་སྒྲིན་ཡོད། ང་ཚོའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་འདིར་བྱ་གཞག་འགོ་རྒྱུ་མེད་པོ་ཡིག་སྤྲོད་འཐུང་དང་ཉེ་ཉོར་ཤང་སྤྲོད་ཆུང་གཉིས་ཆུ་གསུམ་ཡོད།
སྤྲོད་ཀྱི་འདི་གཉིས་ནང་ཁྱོད་བསྐྱེད་སྤྲོད་མ་ཉིས་བཟུ་ལྷག་ཙམ་ཡོད། དེ་ལྟར་ཏུ་ལ་མཆོད་ན་ཆུ་དགོན་པའི་སྒྱུན་གྱིས་སྤྲོད་མ་ཆོས་ཉིན་ཆུ
ན་ཏུ་རང་གིས་སྤྲོད་བྱེད་པའི་རིན་ཐང་བུ་ལ་པའི་ཏུས་ཆོད་བཀོལ་ནས་ཆུ་ལེན་ཏུ་འགྲོ་དགོས་བྱུང་བ་རེད། དེ་མ་ཟད་དེ་ཏུ་ཉེ་རྒྱུ་
ཕྱི་ལོ་འདི་ཏུ་བྱ་གཞག་འགོ་རྒྱུ་ཆུ་གསུམ་པའི་སྤྲོད་ཁང་ཡང་ཆགས་ཡོད། སྤྲོད་ཁང་འདི་ཏུ་ཕྱི་ལོ་སྤྲོད་ཁང་ནས་ཡོང་འབབ་པའི་ནང་པ་ནི་ཉིན་
ཆུ་ཏུ་ཆང་ཆུ་མེད་ལ། དེ་ལྟར་ཕྱི་ལོ་འདི་ཏུ་ཆུ་གཙང་མ་དགོན་པའི་སྒྱུན་གྱིས་ནང་པ་ནས་ལ་ཏུས་ཐོག་ཏུ་སྤྲོད་བཅོས་བྱེད་མ་ཐུབ་པ་རེད།
ཆུ་མཆོད་ནི་སྤྲོད་པ་ནས་སྤྲོད་ཏུ་ཆུ་ལེན་ཏུ་འགྲོ་དགོས་པའི་སྒྱུན་གྱིས་རེད། ད་ལྟོ་ཆོས་ཆུ་བསྐྱོར་འོག་ཏུ་ང་ཚོས་ལྟོ་མའི་རིང་ལ་རེ་
སྤྲོད་བྱེད་བཞིན་པའི་འཐུང་ཆུ་རང་འབབ་ཀྱི་བྱ་གཞག་དེ་འགོ་ཆུ་གསུམ་པ་རེད། དེས་ང་ཚོའི་འཆོ་བ་ཐད་ཀྱི་དཀའ་ཁག་མང་པོ་ཞིག་ཆ་མེད་

ཅུ་གཏོང་བ་རེད། དཔེར་ན་ཕྱིན་ཆད་ཅུ་སྐོང་ཅུ་མ་བཞེད་ནས་ཚུ་ལེན་ཅུ་འགྲོ་དགོས་པ་མ་རེད། སློབ་གྲྭ་ནང་གི་སློབ་མ་ཚོས་ཕྱིན་ཆད་ཅུ་
 སྐོང་གཉིས་ཙམ་བརྒྱལ་ནས་ཚུ་ལེན་ཅུ་འགྲོ་མི་དགོས་པ་མ་ཟད་ཅུ་སྐོང་དེ་བཞེད་ནས་སློབ་སྦྱང་བྱེད་པ་བྱུང་བ་རེད། རྩེ་བ་ནང་གི་མི་
 རྒྱལ་སྤྱི་ལྷན་པ་ནང་ཅུ་སྐོང་མ་བཟུང་ནས་ཆོད་མ་གསར་པ་ཟ་བྱུང་བ་དང་། རྩེ་བ་ནང་གི་བྱ་མོ་ཚོ་སློབ་གྲྭ་འགྲོ་བྱུང་བ་བྱུང་བ་དང་།
 རྩེ་བ་མང་པོ་ནས་ཡོང་བའི་ནད་པ་ཚོ་ལ་ཅུ་སྐོང་ཐོག་ཅུ་སྐོང་བཅོས་བྱེད་བྱུང་བ་བྱུང་བ་རེད། ངས་ཡང་བསྐྱར་རྩེ་བ་ཡོང་ས་ཀྱིས་ཚབས་བྱེད་ན
 ས་ང་ཚོའི་སྦྱིན་བདག་ལ་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ་ཞུ་རྒྱུ་དང་། བྱ་གཞག་འདིའི་འགོ་འཛིན་པ་རིག་འཛིན་མཐར་ཕྱིན་ལ་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ་ཞུ་རྒྱུ་དང་ཁྱོད
 ཚོས་ལུ་མཐུད་ཅུ་འདི་འདྲའི་བྱ་གཞག་ཅུ་མ་སྐྱབ་རྒྱུ་ལ་རེ་སྟོན་ཡང་ཡང་བཅོལ་བ་ཡིན།

ང་རང་གིས་གཙོ་བྱེད་ནས་གྲོང་མི་རྒྱལ་སྤྱི་དང་མཉམ་ཅུ་ལག་སླེལ་བྱེད་ནས་འཐུང་རྒྱ་རང་འབབ་གི་བྱ་གཞི་འདི་ལ་གཅེས་སྦྱོང་ལེག
 ས་པོ་བྱེད་ངེས་ཡིན། བྱ་གཞི་འདིའི་བཞེད་ལྟ་ན་ཇི་ཅིང་དང་བཞེད་ལྟ་ཇི་ཅི་ཅུ་གཏོང་ཆེད་ཅུ་ང་ཚོས་ནམ་ཡང་འབད་བཅོལ་བྱེད་ངེས་ཡིན།

1

རྩེ་ལྷོ་རྩེ་བའི་འགྲོ་བའི་རབ་རྒྱས་།

རྩེ་ལྷོ་རྩེ་བའི་འགྲོ་བའི་རབ་རྒྱས་ནས།

ཉིན་མོ་བདུན་ལོའི་སྐབས་ལྷོ་ལོ་ཚོས་བཅོ་ལྷ་ཉིན་འབུལ།

Translation

Dear The Shambala Connection,

Firstly, on behalf of all the villagers, I want to sincerely thank you. This is the greatest thing that ever happened to us. In my village there are only a few rich and capable people who could do such a great thing. With your support we have clean tap water in every household, which has made our lives much easier and improved our life condition. We do not have very much cash income or resources; the only time to earn cash income is during the summer months through collecting herbs. Thus it was as difficult for us as climbing up to the sky to build this water system in our village without your assistance.

Before this clean water was brought to our village, we had to spend at least two or three hours to fetch water everyday in order to have clean drinking water. Usually fetching water is women's work. Since we did not have convenient access to water, it was very difficult for us to cultivate garden vegetables. If we wanted vegetables, it was difficult to purchase them from sellers, given our meager cash income. Fetching water is a central family chore. To reduce adult women and mothers' burden, most village families kept their daughters at home to fetch water for the family instead of going to schools, which blocked the door for younger generations to gain education. This water system not only benefits villagers from Zhuwo Village, but also other people. For example, both Luhuo Tibetan Junior Middle School and Zhuwo Primary School are located in Zhuwo Village. Altogether there are over 200 students. In the past, due to a lack of clean water, students needed to use their valuable study time to go fetch water everyday. Moreover, the clinic of the third district of Luhuo County is located in Zhuwo Village. Patients from 30 different villages could not receive timely medical treatment because doctors were often away fetching clean water. Now, thanks to your assistance, we have this water system, which we had been yearning to have for years and years. With this water system we eliminated many problems we had in our daily life. For example: we no longer need to spend hours getting clean water, students in the schools can use their time properly to study; villagers can now grow vegetables in their gardens to produce fresh vegetables for themselves; young girls in Zhuwo Village can go to schools, and patients can receive medical treatment on time. Once again on the behalf of all the villagers I want to say thank you to our donor and project manager Rindzin Tarshin; we wish that you might more such projects in future.

I will organize and pool all the villagers' power together to protect the water system well, and for the sustainability and careful use of this water system we will try our best to keep this water system in good condition.

Raoji, Zhuwo Village Leader
July 25, 2007

Budget**1. Original Budget**

Item/Type of Activity	Details	Donor RMB	Local Contribution RMB	Sub-total RMB
Plastic Pipe #63	3,420 kg×15 RMB	51,300		51,300
Plastic Pipe #40	852 kg × 14 RMB	11,928		11,928
Plastic Pipe #32	370 kg × 14 RMB	5,180		5,180
Cement	20T × 450 RMB	9,000		9,000
Connections #63 #40 #33		400		4,000
Iron Bar #6 #4	1.5 × 3,500 RMB	5,250		5,250
Iron Wire #22 #8		850		850
Water Design Fee	5 × 600 RMB	3,000		3,000
Stone and sand	190m ³ × 30 RMB		5,700	5,700
Labor	45 days × 76 people × 18 RMB		61,560	61,560
Tap	80 units × 10 RMB		800	800
Black Plastic Pipe	100 kg × 9 RMB		900	900
TOTAL		90,508	68,960	159,468

2. Actual Budget

A. Donor' Contribution

<i>Donor's Contribution</i>						
Number(s)	Name(s)	Type	Unit	Price RMB	Amount	Total RMB
1	Pipe	62#	kg	18.8/1kg	2319	43,608.4
2	Cement		T	550/1T	18T	9,900.00
3	Polythene Pipe	40#	kg	18.8/1kg	483.5kg	9,088.00
4	Polythene Pipe	20#	kg	18.8/1kg	330kg	6,204.00
5	Metal Pipe	20#	kg	4.8/1kg	800kg	3,840.00
6	Wooden Board		m ³	500/1m ³	5m ³	2,500.00
7	Personnel Cost		Day	80/1day	25days	2,000.00
8	Metal Pipe	32#	kg	4.8/1kg	380kg	1,824.00
9	Valve	20#	piece	15/1piece	75 pieces	1,125.00
10	Metal Wire	8#	kg	2.25/1kg	125kg	1,125.00
11	Tap	20#	piece	10/1piece	75 pieces	750.00
12	Iron Bar	12#	kg	3.4/1kg	200kg	680.00
13	T-piece	32#	piece	7/1piece	75 pieces	525.00
14	T-piece	20#	piece	6/1piece	75 pieces	450.00
15	T-piece	32#-20#	piece	6/1piece	75 pieces	450.00
16	Elbow	32#-20#	piece	5/1piece	75 pieces	375.00
17	Direct Tie-in	20#	piece	4.5/1piece	75 pieces	337.50
18	Valve	100#	piece	160/1piece	2 pieces	320.00
19	Elbow	20#	piece	4/1piece	75 pieces	300.00
20	Pipe Coupling Thread	20#	piece	4/1piece	75 pieces	300.00
21	Direct Tie-in	32#-20#	piece	4/1piece	75 pieces	300.00
22	Pellicle		kg	8/1kg	20kg	160.00
23	Sealing Tape		roll	6/1roll	25 rolls	150.00
24	Metal Nails	3-2.5inches	kg	7/1kg	15.7kg	110.00
25	Valve	62#	piece	70/1piece	1piece	70.00
26	Oil Paint		bucket	12/1bucket	4 buckets	48.00
27	Total					86,539.90

We bought the materials in the spring when many other water system construction projects were going on consequently, prices for materials was cheaper than what we had budgeted in winter.

Note: The surplus 2,660 RMB was used to purchase two tents for the village. TSC gave approval for this and relevant details for this small project will be forwarded separately. .

B. Local Contribution

Since we did not spend the same amount of money specified in the original budget, I collected less monetary contribution from the local community. As I mentioned previously, two rich families from Zhuwo Village are moving to Luhuo County Town soon, so I collected the local contribution from 73 households. Each family contributed 15 RMB. In total this came to 1,095RMB, which was just enough to cover my trip expenses from Xining to the village and back to Xining. A breakdown of costs incurred is as follows:

Travel Expenses			
Nº.	2007	Place/Food/Hotel	Cost RMB
1	April 26-April 27	Xining to Chengdu (Train)	179.00
2	April 26 to April 27	Food and drink on the train	40.00
3	April 27	Spent the night in Chengdu (Hostel)	30.00
4	April 27	Food in Chengdu	30.00
5	April 28	Chengdu to Kangding (Bus)	121.00
6	April 28	Food	30.00.
7	April 28	Night in Kangding (Hostel)	30.00
8	April 29	Kangding to Luhuo (Bus)	80.00
9	April 29	Luhuo County Town to Zhuwo Village (Taxi)	15.00
10	April 29	Food from Kangding to Luhuo	18.00
11	May 5	Zhuwo Village to Kangding	110.00
12	May 5	Food	30.00
13	May 5	Night in Kangding (Hostel)	25.00
14	May 6	Kangding to Chengdu (Bus)	121.00
15	May 6	Food	25.00
16	May 6 to May 7	Chengdu to Xining (Train)	176.00
17	May 6 to May 7	Food on the train	35.00
20	Total		1,095.00

C. Personal Contribution. (Rindzin Tarshin)

- Collecting information and writing the proposal for 20 days.
- I (Rindzin Tarshin) traveled to my home to implement the project, which took four days. (from April 26 to April 29)
 - From Xining to Zhuwo Village took four days - 26 hours on the train from Xining to Chengdu (the train departs Xining at 8:12 AM and arrives in Chengdu at 10:30 AM the next day). Train taken from April 26 to April 27.
 - Stayed in Chengdu at a hostel for one night on April 27.
 - From Chengdu to Kangding took 6 hours on the bus, April 28.
 - Spent the night in Kangding at a hostel, April 28.
 - From Kangding Town to Luhuo County took 9 hours on the bus, April 29.
 - Caught a taxi from Luhuo County Town to Zhuwo Village, April 29.
- I spent five days in Zhuwo Village to purchase the materials and talk to the village leader and the villagers. This time was from April 30 to May 4.
- I then traveled back to my university in Xining.
 - Took a bus from Zhuwo Village to Kangding Town on May 5.
 - Spent the night in Kangding at a hostel, May 5.
 - From Kangding to Chengdu on a bus, May 6.
 - I got to Chengdu in the early afternoon of May 6. On the same day at 10 PM, I took the train from Chengdu to Xining and thus did not need to spend another night in Chengdu. The train arrived in Xining the next day at 11 PM (May 6-7).
- Writing the final report took 8 days.
- I spent 40 days working for this project. If this is valued at 50rmb/day, this represents a personal contribution of 2,000RMB.

Receipts

A. this is the receipt number one, which shows the total amount of money I paid to the government company.

收 据

NO 0099990

2007 年 4 月 30 日

收到 朱暖村

摘要 交来饮水款

金 额			
千	百	十	元
8	6	5	4
000			

合计人民币(大写) 共 八 千 六 百 五 十 四 元 零 分

备 注

负责人 _____ 会计 _____ 收款人 郭林 经手人 _____

B. Purchased materials.

炉霍县朱倭乡朱倭饮水工程费用明细表

编制单位: 炉霍县水利局

序号	项目名称	规格	单位	单价	数量	总和
1	胶管	62#	KG	18.8元/1KG	2319.6KG	43608.4
2	水泥		T	550元/1T	18T	9900
3	聚乙稀胶管	40#	KG	18.8元/1KG	483.5KG	9088.5
4	聚乙稀胶管	20#	KG	18.8元/1KG	330KG	6204
5	钢管	20#	KG	4.8元/1KG	800KG	3840
6	木板		M3	500元/1M3	5 M3 M3	2500
7	人工		天	80元/1天	25天	2000
8	钢管	32#	KG	4.8元/1KG	380KG	1824
9	闸阀	20#	个	15元/1个	75个	1125
10	铁丝	8#	KG	2.25元/1KG	125KG	1125
11	水咀	20#	个	10元/1个	75个	750
12	钢筋	12#	KG	3.4元/1KG	200KG	680
13	三通	32#	个	7元/1个	75个	525
14	三通	20#	个	6元/1个	75个	450
15	三通	32#--20#	个	6元/1个	75个	450
16	变弯头	32#--20#	个	5元/1个	75个	375
17	直接头	20#	个	4.5元/1个	75个	337.5
18	闸阀	100#	个	160元/1个	2个	320
19	弯头	20#	个	4元/1个	75个	300
20	外丝接头	20#	个	4元/1个	75个	300
21	直接头	32#--20#	个	4元/1个	75个	300
22	薄膜		KG	8元/1KG	20KG	160
23	密封带		圈	6元/1圈	25圈	150
24	铁钉	3-2.5寸	KG	7元/1KG	15.7KG	110
25	闸阀	62#	个	70元/1个	1个	70
26	油柴		桶	12元/1桶	4桶	48
27	合计					86539.9

炉霍县水利局

2007年6月25日

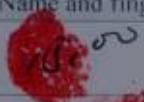
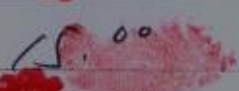
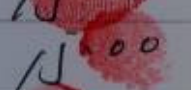
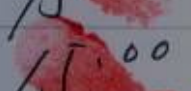
C. Purchased materials (translation).

Zhuwo Village (Luhou County) Potable Water System Detailed Expense List (Luhou County Water Conservancy Bureau (Govt. Company))

Nº.	Name(s)	Type	Unit	Price RMB	Amount RMB	Total RMB
1	Pipe	62#	kg	18.8/1kg	2,319	43,608.40
2	Cement		T	550/1T	18T	9,900.00
3	Polythene Pipe	40#	kg	18.8/1kg	483.5kg	9,088.00
4	Polythene Pipe	20#	kg	18.8/1kg	330kg	6,204.00
5	Metal Pipe	20#	kg	4.8/1kg	800kg	3,840.00
6	Wooden Board		m ³	500/1 m3	5m ³	2,500.00
7	Personnel Cost		day	80/1day	25days	2,000.00
8	Metal Pipe	32#	kg	4.8/1kg	380kg	1,824.00
9	Valve	20#	piece	15/1piece	75pieces	1,125.00
10	Metal Wire	8#	kg	2.25/1kg	125kg	1,125.00
11	Tap	20#	piece	10/1piece	75pieces	750.00
12	Iron Bar	12#	kg	3.4/1kg	200kg	680.00
13	T-piece	32#	piece	7/1piece	75pieces	525.00
14	T-piece	20#	piece	6/1piece	75pieces	450.00
15	T-piece	32#-20#	piece	6/1piece	75pieces	450.00
16	Elbow	32#-20#	piece	5/1piece	75pieces	375.00
17	Direct Tie-in	20#	piece	4.5/1piece	75pieces	337.50
18	Valve	100#	piece	160/1piece	2pieces	320.00
19	Elbow	20#	piece	4/1piece	75pieces	300.00
20	Pipe Coupling Thread	20#	piece	4/1piece	75pieces	300.00
21	Direct Tie-in	32#-20#	piece	4/1piece	75pieces	300.00
22	Pellicle		kg	8/1kg	20kg	160.00
23	Sealing Tape		roll	6/1roll	25rolls	150.00
24	Metal Nails	3-2.5inches	kg	7/1kg	15.7kg	110.00
25	Valve	62#	piece	70/1piece	1piece	70.00
26	Oil Paint		bucket	12/1bucket	4buckets	48.00
27	Total					

Luhuo County Water Conservancy Bureau, June 25, 2007

Local Contribution

Local Contribution			
Numbers	Names	Contribution from Each Household	Name and finger-print
1	རབ་རྒྱལ་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
2	ལུ་ཆེན་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
3	ཆེན་ཕྱག་ལ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
4	འངས་གཡང་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
5	ཕུན་ཆོག་ལ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
6	ཉི་མ་རྒྱལ་མཆོན་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
7	ཡར་འཕེལ་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
8	ཡ་དགའ་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
9	དཀོན་མཆོག་རྒྱལ་ལ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
10	དཔལ་ལྷན་རྒྱལ་ལ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
11	བསོད་ནམས་འཛིགས་མེད་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
12	ཆེན་དགའ་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
13	ཕྱག་ལ་འངས་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
14	རྒྱ་རྒྱུ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
15	རྒྱ་རྒྱུ་ཕྱག་ལ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
16	རྒྱལ་ལྷན་ལ་ཕྱག་ལ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
17	ཕྱག་ལ་ཕྱག་ལ་ཕྱག་ལ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
18	ཕྱག་ལ་ཕྱག་ལ་ཕྱག་ལ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
19	ཕྱག་ལ་ཕྱག་ལ་ཕྱག་ལ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
20	ནམ་མཁའ་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
21	བསོད་ནམས་ནམ་རྒྱལ་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
22	དབང་རྒྱལ་	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	
23	ཐུ་བཞུགས་ལ	ལྷན་རྒྱུ 15.00	

ཡེན	ཀྱན་ལྗ	ལྷན་ 15.00	15.00
ཡེན	ལྷ་བ་བསམ་འཁེལ	ལྷན་ 15.00	15.00
	Total	ལྷན་ 1,095.00	1095.00